DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 240 309 CE 038 150

TITLE	Federal Agencies' Implementation of the 1983 Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act.
INSTITUTION	Comptroller General of the U.S., Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	GAO/OACG-84-1
PUB DATE	28 Nov 83
NOTE	38p.
AVAILABLE FROM	U.S. General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20760 (First five copies free; additional copies bound--$3.25 each, unbound--$1.00 each).
PUB TYPE	Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Agency Role; Construction Programs; *Employment Programs; Federal Government; *Federal Legislation; Humanitarianism; *Job Development; *Poverty Programs; Program Administration; Program Effectiveness; *Program Implementation; Public Agencies; Public Facilities; Unemployment; *Welfare Services
IDENTIFIERS	*Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act 1983

ABSTRACT

A formal review was conducted to assess the efforts made by federal agencies to implement the 1983 Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act (EJAA). (The EJAA provided emergency supplemental appropriations to provide productive employment for jobless Americans, to hasten or initiate federal projects and construction of lasting value to the nation, and to provide humanitarian assistance to indigent persons.) The review, which examined the way that 18 different federal agencies implemented the EJAA, indicated that the agencies were generally taking appropriate actions to implement the Congressional mandate expressed in the bill. It was determined that the ability of agencies to obligate Title I EJAA funds quickly was dependent, in large measure, upon the types of programs involved, with welfare-type, grant-in-aid program funds being obligated more quickly than funds for facility construction, renovation, and maintenance. By the end of 1983, a total of $933 million or about 43 percent of the Title I funds were obligated. Because no uniform, comprehensive reporting requirements exist for the number, nature, or duration of jobs created with EJAA funds, data in this area were incomplete. It appeared, however, that the agencies examined have generally allocated funds in accordance with the targeting provisions of the act. (MN)

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BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Report To The Chairman, Committee On Appropriations U.S. Senate

OF THE UNITED STATES

Federal Agencies' Implementation Of The 1983 Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act

Title I of the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act made available $9 billion in various funding actions to provide productive jobs for unemployed Americans and for other purposes. GAO reviewed 18 federal agencies' efforts to implement Title I of the Act to assess their progress and to identify any problems the agencies may have in quickly obligating the funds. Generally, GAO's review showed that agencies were taking appropriate actions to implement the congressional mandates expressed in the Act.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON D.C. 20548

B-205627

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to a request from your Committee on April 20, 1983, we reviewed federal agencies' efforts to implement Title I of P.L. 98-8, the 1983 Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act, enacted March 24, 1983. The purpose of Title I was to provide productive jobs for unemployed Americans and humanitarian assistance to the indigent and homeless while, at the same time, hastening or initiating federal projects of lasting value to the Nation. We were asked to monitor agency progress and provide briefings on the implementation of the emergency jobs creation legislation. We provided briefings on agency progress to your office between May and September.

This report provides the overall results of our review, including the status of obligations as of June 30, 1983. Final year end data are not generally available from the agencies until early December. The objectives of our review were to (1) assess federal agency progress in implementing Title I of P.L. 98-8 and (2) identify and assess any problems the agencies may have in quickly obligating the funds available. Our review covered 18 federal agencies receiving the Title I funds. Our preliminary observations on certain aspects of P.L. 98-8 follow. (Detailed discussion is provided in Enclosure I.)

--The ability of the agencies to quickly obligate the Title I funds is dependent, in large measure, upon the types of programs involved. Welfare-type, grant-in-aid program funds were being obligated more quickly than, for example, facility construction, renovation, and maintenance program funds which required the identification of specific projects to be funded and long lead times to complete the required procurement processes. At least $7.7 billion, or about 89 percent, of the $8.7 billion[1] in Title I funds available for obligation falls under the construction, renovation, and maintenance category.

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[1]The transfer of $300 million in P.L. 98-8 funds to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for farm operating loans reduced the $9 billion available for obligation under Title I to $8.7 billion. See page 2 and page 5 of Enclosure I.

--A total of $933 million, or about 43 percent of the Title I funds which had to be obligated before the end of fiscal year 1983 had been obligated as of June 30, 1983.

--Department of Agriculture officials have transferred $300 million in funds made available in P.L. 98-8 for Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants ($75 million) and Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans ($225 million) to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for the Farm Operating Loan Program--all within the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). As a result of these transfers, which were made following congressional notification, $300 million in P.L. 98-8 funds will be used for guaranteed or insured loans to family farms for operating expenses rather than for project grants and loans to the more labor intensive public works construction projects associated with the rural water and waste disposal systems.

--The administration plans to reduce budget requests for fiscal years 1984 through 1988 by $3.9 billion to offset--or reduce them by--a portion of the P.L. 98-8 funds made available in fiscal year 1983. The administration has already submitted amendments to the fiscal year 1984 budget to offset $712 million. Thus for this $3.9 billion, P.L. 98-8 had the effect of accelerating funding which probably would have occurred in future years.

--The President proposed the deferral (delay of obligation) of $67 million in P.L. 98-8 appropriations for two construction programs. The deferrals indicated that obligation of these funds will not begin until fiscal year 1984. These funds were appropriated without fiscal year limitation and will remain available for obligation until expended. The funds proposed for deferral could not be obligated in fiscal year 1983 because of the lead times required for these construction projects.

--There are no uniform, comprehensive reporting requirements for the number, nature, or duration of jobs created. Except for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Grant funds, P.L. 98-8 did not impose any jobs-related reporting requirements on the agencies. Committee reports called for reporting by only three agencies, and OMB has not required agencies to report on jobs created. Data available from three agencies are presented in Enclosure I. Because the statistics are not compatible, an accurate estimate is not available.

--Generally, agencies have allocated funds in accordance with the targeting provisions of sections 101(a) and (b) of the Act to areas with high unemployment. The only exception is the transferred FmHA funds.

Our review of agency implementation plans showed that agencies were generally taking appropriate actions to implement the congressional mandate expressed in P.L. 98-8.

* * * * *

Implementation actions are still in process in many of the agencies. We are exploring possible methodologies for ascertaining the impact of P.L. 98-8 in creating productive jobs and will keep your office advised of the status of these efforts.

As requested by your office, we have not obtained agency comments on the report. Copies of the report are being sent to each of the agencies and to other interested parties.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Bowsher

Comptroller General
of the United States

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FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1983 EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS

BACKGROUND

Public Law 98-8, enacted March 24, 1983 (97 Stat. 13), provided emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1983 and subsequent years to (1) provide productive employment for jobless Americans, (2) hasten or initiate federal projects and construction of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens, and (3) provide humanitarian assistance to the indigent as well as to provide for other purposes.

This legislation was a result of congressional findings that:

--the continued economic recession had resulted in nearly 14 million unemployed Americans;

--other millions work only part-time due to the lack of full-time gainful employment;

--the annual cost of unemployment compensation has reached $32 billion;

--the hardships occasioned by the recession have been much more severe in terms of duration of unemployment and the reduced percentage of unemployed receiving jobless benefits than in previous recessions;

--actual filings of business-related bankruptcies for the year ending June 30, 1982, reached a total of 77 thousand as compared with a prior year figure of 66 thousand;

--business failures are up 49 percent compared to one year ago;

--delinquencies are many times greater;

--the American farmers are more than $215 billion in debt; and

--hundreds of thousands of farmers are faced with bankruptcy.

Under Title I of the Act, the Congress made available $9 billion in various funding actions to provide provide productive jobs for unemployed Americans and humanitarian assistance for the indigent and homeless while, at the same time, hastening or initiating federal projects of lasting value to the Nation. Table 1 shows amounts made available for obligation by funding action in fiscal year 1983 and in the fiscal years beyond.

ENCLOSURE I

Table 1

Type of funding	Funds Available in millions[a] Expiring 9/30/83	Expiring FY 1984 and after	Total
Direct appropriations	$1,497	$3,027	$4,524
Disapproval of proposed deferrals	0	3,554	3,554
Increases in obligation and loan guarantee limitations	650	0	650
Earmarking of funds already appropriated	0	1	1
	$2,147	$6,582	$8,729

[a]Funds available do not include transfers to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund as follows: (1) $225 million in increased fiscal year 1983 obligations limitation for Rural Development Insurance Fund loans and (2) $75 million in no year appropriations for Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants.

Title I also contains targeting provisions that direct $2.1 billion to areas of high unemployment.

As a further assistance measure, Title II of the Act created a temporary emergency food assistance program for the needy and appropriated $50 million to meet the storage and distribution costs of the states under the program in fiscal year 1983. Title III of the Act provided additional supplemental appropriations totaling more than $11.2 billion including: $5.707 billion in Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation; $5.033 billion for Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds; $200 million for additional capital for the Small Business Administration's Business Loan and Investment Fund; and $276.1 million for Grants to States for Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services.

REVIEW OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

The objectives of our review were to (1) assess federal agency progress in implementing Title I of P.L. 98-8 and (2) identify and assess any problems the agencies may have in quickly obligating the funds made available in Title I. Our review covered all federal agencies receiving funds under Title I of P.L. 98-8: the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, and the Treasury; the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the General Services Administration; the Railroad Retirement Board;

the Small Business Administration; the Tennessee Valley Authority; and the Veterans Administration.

To accomplish our review objectives, we interviewed budget officials and, where necessary, program officials in the headquarters offices of each agency. We obtained and analyzed data and documentation on agency implementation progress and plans, state allocations, transfers, targeting of funds, the status of obligations through June 30, 1983, and proposed budget deferrals and offsets. We also interviewed and obtained pertinent documents from officials of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Our review focused on the budget execution aspects of the agencies' implementation of P.L. 98-8; however, we also obtained available information on the number of jobs being created and agency reporting requirements. The review covered the period from enactment of P.L. 98-8 on March 24, 1983, through June 30, 1983.

AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS DURING THE FIRST 3 MONTHS

During the first 3 months after enactment of P.L. 98-8, the executive branch agencies took steps to expedite implementation of Title I of the Act. By April 23, 1983, the agencies had requested, and OMB had approved, apportionment[1] of the $9 billion in Title I funding actions requiring apportionment.

In accordance with the targeting requirements of sections 101(a) and (b) of the Act, agencies allocated $2.1 billion in funds appropriated for 22 programs to states and localities on the basis of their relative percentages of high unemployment or numbers of long-term unemployed workers.

The agencies also took steps to begin obligating the funds. We noted two instances where P.L. 98-8 funds were proposed for deferral and one instance where P.L. 98-8 funds were transferred

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[1]Apportionment is a distribution made by OMB of amounts available for obligation, including budgetary reserves established pursuant to law, in an appropriation or fund account. Apportionments divide amounts available for obligation by specific time periods (usually quarters), activities, projects, objects, or a combination thereof. The amounts so apportioned limit the amount of obligations that may be incurred. In apportioning any account, some funds may be reserved to provide for contingencies or to effect savings, pursuant to the Antideficiency Act; or may be proposed for deferral or rescission pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act.

to another appropriation account and used for non-jobs-related purposes. These and other implementing actions are discussed in detail below.

Status of Obligations

We reviewed the status of agency obligations as of June 30, 1983. We chose this date because it was the end of the first quarter of implementation and because it was the mid-point for obligation of funds expiring on September 30, 1983. Final year end data are not generally available from the agencies until early December. In many cases, it was too soon to assess progress because of long lead times required to issue necessary regulations and complete the required procurement processes. We chose to measure status of obligations because it was too soon to measure agencies' implementation in terms of expenditures. Time lags often occur between the obligation (commitment of funds for a specific purpose) and the expenditure of funds. Expenditures indicate payment for goods and services rendered once a program or a project is underway.

As of June 30, 1983, the agencies reported that about $933 million, or about 43 percent, of the P.L. 98-8 funds with a September 30, 1983 expiration date had been obligated. These obligations included $903 million, or 60 percent, of the direct appropriations and $30 million, or about 5 percent, of the other available funds. (See Enclosure II.) As of mid-September, the agency officials indicated that they would obligate all or most of the remaining unobligated fiscal year 1983 balance by September 30, 1983.

The ability of the agencies to quickly obligate the Title I funds is dependent in large measure on the types of programs involved. Welfare-type, grant-in-aid program funds were being obligated more quickly than, for example, facility construction, renovation, or maintenance program funds which require identification of specific projects and long lead times to complete the required procurement processes. For example, $866 million, or 93 percent of the $933 million in obligations of funds with a September 30, 1983 expiration date were for welfare-type grants or direct payment programs.

Over half of the grant and direct payment funds available for obligation beyond fiscal year 1983, were also obligated as of June 30, 1983. For two programs, all of the funds appropriated in P.L. 98-8 were obligated as of June 30, 1983. These were the Department of Education's Student Financial Assistance - College Work Study program funds which were available for obligation through September 30, 1984, and the Small Business Administration's Section 21a Grant Program funds which were to remain available until expended. Other obligations were for the Railroad Retirement Board unemployment benefits as well as a few small programs. For two Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs--Subsidized Housing and Urban Development

Action Grants--receiving $3.3 billion through disapproval of proposed deferrals, the obligation status was unknown because the additional funds were commingled with the other funds in this appropriation.

About 75 percent of the funds with expiration dates beyond September 30, 1983 are for construction, renovation, and maintenance programs. At least $7.7 billion, or about 89 percent, of the total $8.7 billion in Title I funds available falls under the construction, renovation, and maintenance category.

Fund Transfers

In two instances, P.L. 98-8 authorized and directed the transfer of funds from one appropriation account to another to further the Act's jobs-related purposes. However, we noted that Department of Agriculture officials took action not authorized in P.L. 98-8, to transfer significant amounts of FmHA funds from two jobs supplemental appropriations and the Farm Ownership Loan Program to the Farm Operating Loan Program.

In enacting P.L. 98-8, the Congress appropriated an additional $150 million to FmHA for its Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program and increased, by $450 million, FmHA's obligational limit for its Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan Program in the Rural Development Insurance Fund. The committee reports on the legislation indicated that these additional funds should be used by FmHA to reduce its large backlog of loan and grant applications, stimulate employment, and rebuild the Nation's rural infrastructure. However, on April 15, 1983, concurrent with OMB's apportionment of these funds to FmHA and pursuant to its authority in 7 U.S.C. 2257, the Department transferred half of the apportioned amounts ($75 million in appropriations and $225 million in increased obligational limitations) to FmHA's Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) to be used to meet an increased demand for insured farm operating loans. The agency notified the cognizant appropriations committee and subcommittee chairmen of the reasons for the transfers in a letter dated April 15, 1983. As a result of these transfers, $300 million in P.L. 98-8 funds will be used for guaranteed or insured loans to family farms for operating expenses rather than for project grants and loans to the more labor intensive public works construction projects associated with the rural water and waste disposal systems. The Department also transferred, within the ACIF, $100 million of the existing obligational limitation from FmHA's Farm Ownership Loan Program to the Farm Operating Loan Program. The total transfer of $400 million was necessary, according to Department officials, because fiscal year 1983 farm operating loan authority had been exhausted in 17 states, thus creating an extraordinary emergency situation for farmers needing operating loans in those states.

The Congress included a partial restoration of the transferred funds in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1983, approved on July 30, 1983 (P.L. 98-63, 97 Stat. 301). The Act provided a $25 million supplemental appropriation for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program as well as a $25 million increase in the obligational limit for the Farm Ownership Loan Program. In the House Conference Report, No. 98-308, the conferees urged the Department to expedite use of the available water and waste disposal grant and loan funds in areas of high unemployment.

Administration's Plans and Proposals to Offset P.L. 98-8 Funding

Some of the funding made available in P.L. 98-8 was provided to accelerate construction and reduce repair and maintenance backlogs. As a result, funding that would have been available in subsequent budget years was moved forward to fiscal year 1983 with the objective of providing productive jobs quickly. In an effort to minimize the impact of P.L. 98-8's fiscal year 1983 appropriation increases on future budget deficits, OMB developed a proposed offset[2] plan, on April 8, 1983, totalling $2.7 billion in budget authority for fiscal years 1984 through 1988. One offset proposal in the amount of $150 million for FmHA Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants was subsequently withdrawn.

As a result of the offset plan formulated by OMB, the administration plans to reduce budget requests for fiscal years 1984 through 1988 by $3.9 billion to offset a portion of the P.L. 98-8 funds made available in fiscal year 1983. On April 20, 1983, the President submitted to the Congress a series of proposed amendments to the fiscal year 1984 budget. These amendments would reduce appropriations for 23 programs by $587 million and offset $125 million in new obligational authority for the General Services Administration's Federal Buildings Fund. For the 24 programs affected by the fiscal year 1984 offset amendments, the aggregate offsets through fiscal year 1988 would total $1.1 billion.

Offsets are proposed for nine additional programs in fiscal years 1985 through 1988 totaling $1.5 billion. In addition, the OMB plan would reduce obligational authority and loan limitations for four trust funds by about $1.3 billion.

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[2]As used here, offset means a reduction in subsequent fiscal year budgets or budget plans of all, or a portion of, the funds made available in fiscal year 1983 under P.L. 98-8.

Proposed Funding Deferrals

The President reported the deferral,[3] until fiscal year 1984, of P.L. 98-8 funds intended for facilities construction or improvement programs in two executive agencies as follows:

--Deferral D83-35A, dated May 19, 1983, relating to Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities budget authority in the amount of $51,507,000, and

--Deferral D83-78, dated July 7, 1983, regarding Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, Preventive Health Services budget authority in the amount of $15,560,000.

In both cases, the deferred funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1983 to remain available until expended. The President's special messages reporting the deferrals stated that the P.L. 98-8 funds could not be effectively used in fiscal year 1983 because of the lead times required for these construction projects. Therefore, no obligations were anticipated in fiscal year 1983.

Part of the Department of Justice deferral was related to a reprogramming request pending before the Congress to permit $43.4 million in P.L. 98-8 funds to be used for new construction projects rather than modernization and repair of existing prison facilities. As required by Conference Report No. 98-44, the Department submitted the reprogramming proposal to the Congress on May 3, 1983. On June 1, 1983, the Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, advised the Department that a majority of the Subcommittee's members did not approve of the proposed reprogramming. However, according to the Department, the deferred P.L. 98-8 funds could not be efficiently used if made available in fiscal year 1983 for either facility modernization and repair or new construction because of the lead times required for project planning and design and for contractor

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[3]Deferral of budget authority is any action or inaction by an officer or employee of the United States Government that temporarily withholds, delays, or effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority, including authority to obligate by contract in advance of appropriations as specifically authorized by law. Deferrals may not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the message reporting the deferral is transmitted.

selection. This deferral terminated automatically at the end of fiscal year 1983.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds proposed for deferral were released before the end of fiscal year 1983. However, HHS officials did not anticipate that obligation of funds would occur until fiscal year 1984. These funds were appropriated for construction of a high containment virology laboratory at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. According to the Department, the architectural and engineering contract for the facility would not be completed until some time in fiscal year 1984 and actual construction would not begin before the last quarter of fiscal year 1984.

The funds proposed for deferral could not be obligated in fiscal year 1983. It is planned that they will be obligated in fiscal year 1984 as originally requested in the fiscal year 1984 budget. Because of the lead times required for these construction projects, the funding could not be utilized in fiscal year 1983.

Reporting on the
Number of Jobs Created

No uniform or comprehensive reporting requirements have been established to capture data on the number of jobs created as a result of P.L. 98-8. OMB has not required agencies to report on the number of jobs created. The Act required only HUD to submit detailed quarterly reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the use of funds for projects resulting in productive jobs.

The committee reports accompanying P.L. 98-8 called for reporting of employment benefits and the estimated number of productive jobs to be created as a result of construction projects to be carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers-civil functions, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Senate Report No. 98-17 called for these agencies to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations "within 60 days and each 30 days thereafter through September 30, 1983 on obligations, expenditures, and employment benefits realized." House Report No. 98-11 recommended that funds be provided to these three agencies for repair, restoration and improvement projects much of which resulted from natural disaster damage. The report indicated that repair of this damage called for an estimated 21,500 productive jobs.

The agencies maintaining jobs creation data provided the following information as of June 30, 1983:

Table 2

Agency/appropriation	Estimated number of jobs created as of 6/30/83
Army Corps of Engineers:	
--Flood Control, Mississippi River	1,494
--Construction, General	654
--Operations and Maintenance	2,779
	4,927
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	
Community Development Grants	[a]
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation:	
--Operation and Maintenance	156.8
--Loan Program	17.9
--Construction Program	310.7
	[b] 485.4
Tennessee Valley Authority	[c] 1,957

[a]Processing of applications did not begin until after July 1, 1983.

[b]Data indicates work year estimates rather than jobs.

[c]Total excludes 1400-plus trainees for one of the TVA projects.

The jobs statistics reported by the above agencies are not being reported in a uniform manner and the data is not compatible. The data reported is on the number of jobs created rather than the number of people hired and provides only a limited status because it represents only a few of the numerous agencies receiving jobs creation funds. Additionally, only HUD appears to have a reporting requirement extending beyond fiscal year 1983. Three of the four agencies are reporting data on the number of jobs created, while the Bureau of Reclamation is maintaining data on the number of work years created.

Targeting and Allocation of P.L. 98-8 Funds

We looked at compliance with the targeting requirements of P.L. 98-8. The Act targeted about $2.1 billion in funds specified for 22 programs and activities under two formulas in sections 101(a) and 101(b). The committee reports accompanying P.L. 98-8 also earmarked some of these funds for specific projects and purposes. In addition, we looked at allocations under existing provisions of law for the remaining programs. (See Enclosure III for allocations of P.L. 98-8 funding by major recipient category.)

Section 101(a) targeted $1.4 billion, or 75 percent of the $1.9 billion, in funds appropriated for 17 specified programs or activities to civil jurisdictions with high unemployment, labor surplus areas, political units, or pockets of poverty eligible for Urban Development Action Grants.[4] The untargeted 25 percent of these funds was to be allocated in accordance with the programs' preexisting requirements.

Section 101(b) of the Act targeted half, or $725 million, of $1.45 billion in funds for five program areas as follows: one-third based on each state's relative numbers of unemployed individuals and one-sixth to long-term unemployment states. The remaining half of the funds were to be allocated under other existing provisions of law authorizing the programs. The Act stipulated that states receiving funds under this subsection were to utilize these funds in areas where they would have the greatest immediate employment impact.

Documentation obtained from the agencies administering the 22 programs and activities show that the agencies generally followed the targeting formulas. In most cases, the agencies either allocated the funds to states using the formula or they allocated the funds to projects taking unemployment data into consideration.

We noted only one instance where the allocation of funds did not follow the targeting requirements of section 101(a). This involved the transfer of $75 million in Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund. These funds will be allocated to states to meet an increased demand for insured farm operating loans. The transfer was reported to the Congress in accordance with the notification requirement for the use of transfer authority.

AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION PLANS AND OBJECTIVES FOR LAST QUARTER OF FISCAL 1983 AND BEYOND

Our review of agency implementation plans showed that agencies were generally taking appropriate actions to implement the congressional mandates expressed in P.L. 98-8. Agency plans and objectives for further implementation of P.L. 98-8 included:

--completing the regulatory processes for new or newly funded programs initially funded in P.L. 98-8;

--approving grant applications for those grant-in-aid programs for which that process had not been completed on June 30, 1983;

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[4]Army Corps of Engineers funds were to be subject to the provisions of section 101(a) "to the extent practicable."

ENCLOSURE I

--identifying, prioritizing, and selecting projects subject to national competition;

--selecting contractors and awarding contracts for those facility maintenance, repair, and improvement projects that are federally managed or supervised;

--obligating by September 30, 1983, as much as possible of those P.L. 98-8 funds that would otherwise expire for obligational purposes on that date; and

--obligating all other P.L. 98-8 funds, not proposed for deferral, as expeditiously as possible.

ENCLOSURE II

Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8, Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Research Service:	Buildings and Facilities	$ 3,000	9/30/83	$ 35	$ 2,965	98.8
Farmers Home Administration	Salaries and Expenses	6,500	9/30/83	[a]Unknown	[a]Unknown	[a]Unknown
	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants	150,000	Until expended	[b]15,937	[b]59,063	[b]78.8
	Rural Development Insurance Fund (Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans)	450,000 (increase in obligation limitation)	(9/30/83)	[c](23,329)	[c](201,671)	[c](89.6)
Soil Conservation Service:	Resource Conservation and Development	5,000	Until expended	927	4,073	81.5
	Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	107,500	Until expended	14,640	92,860	86.4
Forest Service:	Construction	25,000	Until expended	263	24,737	98.9
	National Forest System: Roads, Trails, and Facilities	25,000	9/30/84	838	24,162	96.6
	National Forest System: Timber Stand Improvement	35,000	9/30/83	2,331	32,669	93.3
Agricultural Marketing Service:	Funds for Strengthening Marketing, Income, and Supply (Section 32)	75,000	9/30/83	70,405	4,595	6.1

[a]P.L. 98-8 funds were commingled with other fiscal year 1983 funds for salaries and expenses. There was no separate tracking of obligations.

[b]Figures exclude $75 million transferred to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for use in making insured farm operating loans.

[c]Figures exclude $225 million transferred to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for use in making insured farm operating loans.

ENCLOSURE II

Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Agriculture (cont'd):						
Food and Nutrition Service:	Special Supplemental Food Programs (WIC)	$100,000	9/30/83	$100,000	$ 0	0.0
Department of Commerce:						
Economic Development Administration:	Economic Development Assistance Programs	100,000	9/30/83	0	100,000	100.0
Department of Defense - Civil:						
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers - Civil:	Construction, General	85,000	Until expended	8,725	76,275	89.7
	Operation and Maintenance, General	164,000	Until expended	48,888	115,112	70.2
	Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries	140,000	Until expended	37,082	102,918	73.5
Department of Defense - Military:						
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers - Military:	Family Housing, Army	73,654	9/30/83	1,492	72,162	98.0
Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command:	Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps - Construction	15,691	9/30/84	0	15,691	100.0
	Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps - Maintenance	17,107	9/30/83	0	17,107	100.0
Department of the Air Force:	Family Housing, Air Force - Construction Improvements	35,948	9/30/84	0	35,948	100.0
	Family Housing, Air Force - Maintenance	37,242	9/30/83	0	37,242	100.0

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Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Education:						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:	School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas (Impact Aid)	$60,000	Until expended	$ 9,971	$50,029	83.4
Office of Educational Research and Improvement:	Libraries - Public Library Construction	50,000	Until expended	3,379	46,621	93.2
Office of Postsecondary Education:	Student Financial Assistance - College Work Study	50,000	9/30/84	50,000	0	0.0
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:	Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research: Rehabilitation Training - Projects with Industry	5,000	9/30/83	0	5,000	100.0
	Education for the Handicapped - Removal of Architectural Barriers	40,000	Until expended	0	40,000	100.0
Department of Energy:						
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy:	Energy Conservation: Low Income Energy Conservation	100,000	Until expended	21,421	78,579	78.6
	Energy Conservation: Schools and Hospitals Weatherization	50,000	Until expended	0	50,000	100.0

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Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Public Health Service:						
Food and Drug Administration:	Buildings and Facilities	$ 875	9/30/83	$ 75	$ 800	91.4
Health Resources and Services Administration:	Health Resources and Services - Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants	105,000	9/30/83	105,000	0	0.0
	Health Resources and Services - Community Health Centers and Migrant Health Centers	65,000	9/30/83	58,900	6,100	9.4
	Health Resources and Services - Home Health Care Services and Training (Section 339)	5,000	9/30/83	0	5,000	100.0
	Indian Health Facilities	39,000	Until expended	20,200	18,800	48.2
Centers for Disease Control:	Preventive Health Services - Buildings and Facilities	15,560	Until expended	0	[a]15,560	[a]100.0
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health - Services Block Grant	30,000	9/30/83	23,400	6,600	22.0
Office of Human Development Services:	Social Services Block Grants	225,000	9/30/83	217,200	7,800	3.5
Office of Community Services:	Community Service - Community Services Block Grant	25,000	9/30/83	25,000	0	0.0

[a]The Department has proposed deferral of the entire $15.56 million until fiscal year 1984.

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Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date Funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Housing Programs:	Subsidized Housing Programs: Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing	$3,081,153 (deferral disapproval)	(No year authority)	[a](Unknown)	[a](Unknown)	[a](Unknown)
Community Planning and Development:	Community Development Grants	1,000,000	9/30/85	$64,620	$935,380	93.5
	Urban Development Action Grants	244,000 (deferral disapproval)	(9/30/86)	a(Unknown)	a(Unknown)	a(Unknown)
Policy Development and Research:	Research and Technology (funding of Housing Assistance Council)	950 (from available funds)	(9/30/84)	(950)	(0)	(0)
Management and Administration:	Salaries and Expenses (Office Reception and Representation Expenses)	2 (limitation increase)	(9/30/83)	[b](Unknown)	[b](Unknown)	[b](Unknown)
Department of the Interior:						
Fish and Wildlife Service:	Resource Management	20,000	9/30/84	805	19,195	96.0
National Park Service:	Historic Preservation Fund	25,000	9/30/83	2,617	22,383	89.5
	Land and Water Conservation Fund	40,000	9/30/83	9,429	30,571	76.4
	Urban Park and Recreation Fund	40,000	9/30/83	0	40,000	100.0
	Operation of the National Park System	25,000	12/31/83	1,101	23,899	95.6

[a]The funds disapproved for deferral were commingled with other funds in this account. There was no separate tracking of obligations.

[b]P.L. 98-8 funds were commingled with other fiscal year 1983 funds.

ENCLOSURE II

Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Interior (cont'd):						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	Operation of Indian Programs - Natural Resources Development	$20,000	9/30/83	$ 4,025	$15,975	79.9
	Operation of Indian Programs - Indian Services (Housing)	30,000	9/30/83	2,539	27,461	91.5
	Construction	64,450	Until expended	768	63,682	98.8
Bureau of Reclamation:	Construction Program	65,000	Until expended	25,519	39,481	60.7
	Operation and Maintenance	21,000	Until expended	5,951	15,049	71.7
	Loan Program	30,000	Until expended	6,175	23,825	79.4
Department of Justice:						
Federal Prison System:	Buildings and Facilities: Modernization and Repair of Existing Facilities	60,000	Until expended	0	[a]60,000	[a]100.0
U.S. Marshals Service:	Support of U.S. Prisoners - Cooperative Agreement Program	20,000	Until expended	0	20,000	100.0

[a]The Department has proposed deferral of $51.507 million until fiscal year 1984.

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Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:	Employment and Training Assistance - Job Corps	$ 32,400	9/30/83	$ 0	$32,400	100.0
	Employment and Training Assistance - Summer Youth Employment	100,000	9/30/83	94,700	5,300	5.3
	Employment and Training Assistance - Services to Displaced Workers	85,000	9/30/83	54,400	30,600	36.0
	Community Services Employment for Older Americans - Senior Community Service Employment Program	37,500	9/30/83	11,025	26,475	70.6
Department of Transportation:						
Federal Highway Administration:	Highway Widening Demonstration Project	33,000	Until expended	4,917	28,300	85.8
	Federal Aid Highway Program (Federal-Aid Highways and Highway Safety Construction Programs)	275,000 (increase in obligation limitation)	(9/30/83)	[a](Unknown)	[a](Unknown)	[a](Unknown)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:	Operations and Research: Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving[b]	100 (of existing appropriation)	(Until expended)	(30)	(70)	(70.0)
Urban Mass Transportation Administration:	Mass Transportation Capital Fund	229,000 (deferral disapproval)	[c](9/30/86)	(58,600)	(170,400)	(74.4)

[a]P.L. 98-8 funds were commingled with other fiscal year 1983 funds.

[b]The Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving expires December 31, 1983.

[c]Amounts remaining unobligated at the end of 9/30/86 shall be added to the amount available for the succeeding fiscal year under section 3 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended (P.L. 88-365, 78 Stat. 303).

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ENCLOSURE II

Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Department of Transportation (cont'd):						
Urban Mass Transportation Administration (cont'd):	Urban Mass Transporation Fund	$132,650	Until expended	$59,400	$ 73,250	55.2
Federal Railroad Administration:	Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	80,000	Until expended	0	80,000	100.0
Federal Aviation Administration:	Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	150,000 (increase in obligation limitation)	(9/30/83)	(6,800)	(143,200)	(95.5)
Department of the Treasury:						
U.S. Customs Service:	Operation and Maintenance, Air Interdiction Program	3,750	9/30/83	0	3,750	100.0
Veterans Administration:						
Department of Medicine and Surgery:	Medical Care	75,000	9/30/83	20,450	54,550	72.7
Federal Emergency Management Agency:	Emergency Food and Shelter (Grants to States)	50,000	9/30/83	49,998	2	0.004
	Emergency Food and Shelter (Award to National Board)	50,000	9/30/83	50,000	0	0.0
General Services Administration:						
Public Buildings Service:	Federal Buildings Fund: Repairs and Alterations	125,000	Until expended	417	124,583	99.7
Railroad Retirement Board:	Ad Hoc Federal Payment for Rail Unemployment Benefits	[a]125,000	Unlimited	37,731	87,269	69.8
	Ad Hoc Federal Payment for Rail Unemployment Benefits	[a]750	Unlimited	560	190	25.3

[a]P.L. 98-8 appropriated $125,750,000 to the Railroad Retirement Board for transfer into the Unemployment Trust Fund--$125,000,000 for the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account and $750,000 for the Railroad Insurance Administration Account.

ENCLOSURE II

Summary Schedule of P.L. 98-8 Title I Funding, Showing Amounts Appropriated, Availability for Obligation, and Status of Obligation as of 6/30/83 (Continued)

($000)

Department/agency and bureau	Appropriation account	Funds made available in P.L. 98-8	Last date funds are available for obligation	Total obligations at 6/30/83	Unobligated balances at 6/30/83	Percent of P.L. 98-8 funds unobligated
Small Business Administration:	Business Loan and Investment Fund: Small Business Loans (7a Loans)	$ 50,000	Unlimited	[a]Not available	[a]Not available	[a]Not available
	Salaries and Expenses: Small Business Development Center (21a Grants)	50,000	Until expended	$ 50,000	$ 0	0.0
	Business Loan and Investment Fund: Certified Development Company Loans (503 Loans)--Capital Funds	2,000	Unlimited	[a]Not available	[a]Not available	[a]Not available
Tennessee Valley Authority:	Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	40,000	Until expended	4,084	35,916	89.8
Totals - Title I of P.L. 98-8:						
-Direct appropriations		$4,598,577		[b]$1,397,340	[b]$3,067,954	
-Other funding actions (as indicated)		4,430,205		[b]89,709	[b]515,341	
-All funding actions in Title I		$9,028,782		[b]$1,487,049	[b]$3,583,295	

[a]Obligational data will not be compiled until the end of the fiscal year.

[b]Totals do not add across because obligation data was not available for certain appropriation accounts. In addition, totals exclude the transfer of $300,000,000--$75,000,000 for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program and $225,000,000 for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan Program in the Rural Development Insurance Fund--to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for Farm Operating Loans in the Department of Agriculture.

ENCLOSURE II

ENCLOSURE III

Federal Agency Allocations of P.L. 98-8
Title I Funds as of 6/30/83

($000)

Allocated funds:	Direct appropriations	Other funding authority	Total
Allocations to states and other entities	$2,197,137.8	$ 715,750.0	$2,912,887.8
Allocations to federal agency regional offices	256,586.0	3,081,153.0	3,337,739.0
Allocations to specific projects	1,274,994.1	0	1,274,994.1
Other allocations:			
Indian tribes, tribal counsels, state agencies	2,256.2	0	2,256.2
State and local prison facilities	20,000.0	0	20,000.0
Awards to specific localities by a national board	50,000.0	0	50,000.0
CETA title IV C prime sponsors	95,000.0	0	95,000.0
Existing community health centers	65,000.0	0	65,000.0
Military commands and/or installations	146,844.0	0	146,844.0
Total allocated funds	$4,107,818.1	$3,796,903.0	$7,904,721.1
Unallocated funds:			
Funds disbursed or held in reserve at the national headquarters level	$ 348,691.9	$ 408,302.0	$ 756,993.9
Funds transferred to other appropriation accounts for non-jobs bill purposes	75,000.0	225,000.0	300,000.0
Funds proposed for deferral to FY 1984	67,067.0	0	67,067.0
Total unallocated funds	$ 490,758.9	$ 633,302.0	$1,124,060.9
Total	$4,598,577.0	$4,430,205.0	$9,028,782.0

ENCLOSURE III